EUROPE.

Arrival of the America With Three Days Later News.

O'AR PARIS AND BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE

Sonora to be Occupied by the French.

What the English Think of the Settlement of the Florida Case.

The Profiered Protectorate of the South Refused by the European Powers.

Spain's Abandonment of St.

Is the Author of Bnoch Arden

NAPOLEON'S JULIUS CÆSAR.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH,

to visit his friend, M. Mariette, to whom the Vicercy has contrusted the superintendence of the excavations there now in progress. Hearing of his arrival, Ismael Pacha gave him the kindest welcome, and, wishing him to make Egypt a portion of the field of his Biblical investigations, he has placed at his disposal a steambout to ascend the Nils. M. and Madame Renan will, during their stay in Egypt, be accompanied by a most experienced guide is M. Mariette, to whom we owe the discovery of the Berapium at Memphis and other impertant excavations

The *Italia* of Turin publishes a letter from San Nican dro, near Lake Lesina, in the province of Capitanata, on the Adriatic, stating that for the last seven months shocks of earthquake have been daily felt there, that all the houses are in a ruinous condition, that several liave fallen in, and that the people are gradually emigrating subterranean poises, and there is a general conviction in ere, as these phenomena bear a strong resemblance to those which precede an eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

The Duchess de Chartres gave birth to a daughter, the Srst great grandchild of the last French King. The event took place at Ham-common, near Richmond.

de Lavalette) is reported to have sent a challenge to the Duke de Bellume, formerly Secretary of Embassy at Bome, but who resigned the diplomatic service for ultramontane reasons. In a letter recently published he accessed the Marquis de Lavaiette (who, it will be remem bered, wrote very strong despatches to M. Thousehel re presenting the hopelessness of attempting to negotiate with Rome) of being an agent of "Piedmontese manceuvres." It is said that the Duke of Bellume declines a

bostile meeting, but demands an inquiry to give him an apportunity of proving the truth of his assertions.

Count Sepel, Minister and Secretary of State to the reigning Duke of Coburg, and who is eighty years of age, is about to be married to a young lady who has seen but

The Empress Eugenie will, it is said, appear at the next ball of the Taileries in a dress of new manufacture, a pat-tern of which was sent by a maker at Lyons, and which has had immense success. It is made of silk and silver, the reflections of which are so splendid and the shades so, soft that the ganeral aspect resembles the effect of the moon on the waters of a lake. This shull has already re-

ceived the name of Drap de Phosba.

The steamship Washington, which was to have left Mavre on the 11th inst., we are informed, was detained on account of an imperfection having been discovered a day er two before in a piece of her machinery, which it was predently decided to displace at once rather than run any risk. The Lafayette, of the same line will leave Haves on the 5th of February, and the Washington on

Abe 84h of March.

Panis, Jan. 17, 1865. Sonora to be Made a French Province-More Episcopa

Protests—The Emperor's Life of Casar—The American
Legation—Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Protests Thistiethwayte—Meyerbeer's Africaine, de.
The designs of the Emperor upon Mexico are becoming
more plainly developed. It is stated in political circles,
and is generally believed, that orders have been sent to
Marchai Bazaine to occurs the Marchai Bazaine to occupy the province of Sonora in the name of France, and that this portion of Mexico shall be held as a plidge until the entire stipulated indemnity shall be paid up. Once taken possession of by France, you can rest assured that Sonera will have be voluntarily abandoned. The Fauperor has one had his eye upon this rich province. and as long ago as 1864 was intriguing to ob-Count Raou, Wt de Boulbon was encouraged by M. Diljon, then From a Consul at San Francisco, until it

The second second second second second

that she is an escaped angel—has been preaching here, Sundays and week days, in the parior of an English resident in Paris, and has drawn large sudiences. She speaks with a good deal of fluency and "expounds" with a considerable degree of force. She preaches more upon the "horrors" than the beauties of religion, and it seems strange to hear issuing from those exquisitely chiseiled lips the warrants of damnation to the greater portion of mankind. She and her husband have returned to England now, without, I fear, having accomplished any very "great shakes" in this gay, ungodiy city.

Meyerbeer's Africaine is in active rehearsal at the Graed Opera. Madame Scribe demands forty-five thousand francs for the right of translating the libratio into German.

Bentin, Jan. 11, 1865.
Wission of Prince Prederick Charles to Vienna—Negotiations Between Prussia and Austria—Pestivities at
the Prussian Court—The Sailor Prince—Impression

Miramon, &c.

It is evident that the alliance between Austria and Prussia is in considerable danger of being broken up, since it has been found necessary to send a Prussian Prince, and no less a person than the hero of Duppel, to Prince, and no less a person than the hero of Duppel, to Vienna, with a personal mission to the Emperor. The idea is not a bad one, and shows an intimate acquaintance with the character of the Austrian monareh, who is nothing if not military, and vith whom, therefore, the arguments of a military negotiator are likely to have more weight than those of a regular diplomat. To be sure the ministerial organs assert that the journey of Frederick Charles has no political object, and that he merely wishes to thank the Emperor for the Cross of Maria Theresa, which was conferred on him for his feats of arms in the Desite exemption, but, as orders are rather more plentihas no political object, and that he merely wishes to thank the Emperor for the Cross of Maria Theress, which was conferred on him for his feats of arms in the Danish campaign; but, as orders are rather more plentiful than blackberries in this country, and it can be of very little consequence to the Prince whether he has one more decoration to add to the galaxy of stars that adorn his manly breast, it seems hardly possible that he should post of in the midst of winter to express his gratitude for such a trifle. The fact is that the Austrian statesmen are gotting tired of their subserviousy to Prussis; they feel that their influence in Germany is gradually escaping them, and that unless they make a final stand they will be completely ellipsed by their bold and grasping rival. The secondary States, who are always accustomed to lean upon Austria, and to whose co-operation she owes the preponderance she has hitherto onjoyed in the Germanic Confederation, have lost all confidence in her policy, and are turning their eyes towards France as the only Power that can afford them protection and save than from being swallowed up by Prussia. As yt Louis Napoleon has maintained a passive attude and betrayed no inclination to complicate matters by his interference; but it is not to be expected that he will let so favorable an oppertunity pass, and even his moral support would suffice to strengthen the coalition between the minor States and to produce a revolution in the political relations of Germany, from which Austria would be the greatest sufferer.

As the mission of Prince Frederick Charles is of a nonofficial nature, it is difficult to say what offers he is empowered to make to the Austrian Cabinet. If rumor may be trusted, however, he is to prepose an agreement between the two governments on the following bases:—The dury of Lauenberg to be incorporated with Prussia, conformably to the desire expressed by the estates of the sovereign, whoever he may be, to consent to the revisal of the damineration of Prussia, Rendshurg

ment of negroes in their armies seems to have originated. The plan of arming negroes as a measure of defence has made it still more familiar. The arguments for and against such a measure, the necessity for it, and the value the negro would attach to freedom as the roward of military service, must be perfectly well known to the white population of the Southern States. On these points they cannot easily be deceived, but as to the effect of on offer to aboadon slavery in its present form in prophilating the governments of Europe the Confederates may easily deceive themselves. To any scheme of emancipation effected by the South itself England, as a nation, would certainly offer no word of opposition; on the contrary, we should rejoce in the change, and wish it every success. But we know well that slavery is not the only cause of the secession of the Southern States; nor is emancipation the real object of the North in carrying on the war so persistently. The regro and his condition were only one among many causes of the rupture. The tendency of the republic to separate existed from the day it was constituted, was seen, dreaded, and under certain conditions predicted by its first founders. Those conditions have been brought about, and a fierce civil war is the consequence. The negro was introduced into the quarret by an afferthought. Let the Southerners offer to emancipate their slaves immediately, and propose it to the North as the sacrifice by which they are ready to purchase its recognition of Southern independence. The offer would be rejected as valueless, and submission and return to the Union would be insisted on as the only conditions of peace. Every State of Europe acknowledged the republic when it was governed by a constitution permitting alavery as fully as the Southerners after our of the foundations of peace. Every State of Europe acknowledged the republic when it was governed by a constitution permitting alavery as fully as the Southerners offer to emancipate the instance of the word of expressing a harr

slavery supporting government is the world, by a proposal to abolish the system, is so eccentric as to threw doubt on the reality of the whole discussion.

The Settlement of the Florida Case.

From the London Hersid, Jan. 18.]

It falls but rarely within the province of the scher journalist to comment on such a despatch as that addressed by Mr. Seward to the Brazilian *Onarye* d'Affairet at Washington, on the subject of the Florida. Had the American Foreign Minister been called upon to address a letter of this sort to a representative of one of the great Powers, his tene would have been very different; his discretion, small as it is, would have been sufficient to master his habitual disposition to insolence. But Brazil, compared to the United States, is a weak Power, one towards which he feels that it is not unsafe to assume an attitude of superiority as impertant as it is ill timed. In pretending to apologise for a most flagrant and lawless outrage upon a neutral nation, he has endeavored to make it appear that Brazil, on the whole, is in the wrong, and that the government of the United States has just cause of complaint against her. Mr. Neward is obliged to eat the leek; but in following in the footsteps, he is careful to imitate the example of his prototype Ancient Pistol. He eats, and eke he swears.

[From the London Times, Jan. 18.]

Here, then, is the and of this little affair; for we can hardly doubt that Brazil will declare herself satisfied, with as good a grace as she can muster. It is due to the American public to record that Mr. Seward's disavowal and condennation of the capture was anticipated by the most enj glitoched part of the New York prets, and the failacy of designating the Florida as a pirate, only because she had burned her prize at see, was exposed with great force and fairness. Nor are we dispose d to bear too hard spon Mr. Seward for qualifying his apology with a lecture on the enormity of receiving her in sectiral ports. All governments, but especially republican governments foreign po

The Fenlans do not, as might at first appear probable, rest their chief hopes of success upon the probability of a rupture between Great Britain and the government at Washington. They seem to know somehow that such an essentially solish people as the Americans will never go to war for the sake of the Irish whom they flatter, whose votes they buy and sell, and whom they deeples with a depth of contempt which is perfectly astonishing when one considers to what an extent the Yankees are under obligations to the Irish; the Fenians do not rest their hopes of access on this so much as upon the feasibility of raising a revoit in Ireland. The idea that obtains among them is that it would be possible to land surreptitiously an organized body of some ten thousand Fenian brothers in Ireland, and then proceed to "regenerate" their beloved isle after their own fashion and to "cripple England, the enemy of democracy." It never seems to occur to these misled men that the peaceable inhabitants of Ireland might object to be regenerated, or that England might have something to say about being "crippled." Ireland, they say, is all ready; and it must be admitted that the only sources of information which most of the se ignorant men possess—viz., the correspondence of their friends and relatives in Ireland, tonds to confirm their delusion.

The American politicians carefully foster the hallucina-

most of these gnorant men possess—viz., the correspondence of their friends and relatives in Ireland, tends to confirm their delusion.

The American politicians carefully foster the hallocination under which these men labor. The Springfield Republican, which is about the most candid exponent of American opinion in this country, and which is conducted by the first newspaper talent in New England, says of them that "the objects at which they aim will keep them on the right side of American politica." And it probably will, for "the right side" of American politics is hatred to England, not because she is the enemy of democracy, put because they consider, with a lately deceased American politician, "that it is preposterous that the inhabitants of a little island in the middle of the ocean should govern one quarter of the habitable globe, and rule one hundred and fifty millions of people." Whether the gentleman's estimate is correct or not, the principle is the same. In ordinate national vanity and jealousy are the parents of bitter hatred.

It is impossible for one who has watched the Fenians as the writer has, to doubt their mischievous intentions or their ability to create trouble. Whatever they might attempt would, of course, result in disastrous failure for them. In the meantime it would be well to convince them beforehand of the chimerical nature of their projects, and so confound them at the start. Yours, truly, BENRY FITZ HERBERT, Springfield, Massa, Dec. 20.

HENRY FITZ HERBERT,
SPRINGFIELD, Massa, Dec. 26.

The Spaniards in St. Domingo.
THE ABANDOMENT OF THE WAR OF SPAIN IN ST.
POMINGO.

[From the London Times, Jan. 14.]

Marshal Narvaez has given a new proof that he is a
capable and resoft te minister. Even those most opposed
to the principles with which his name has been associated
will not deay that at this important crass of the affairs of
spain he has the wisdom to see what is the right policy,
and the strength of character to enforce it. The direct
many a minister set out with good intentions, and
yield after a time to the prejudices of a court, the
supplement of his colleagues, and the intrigues of those
who are benefited by the public profusion, or else be
carried away by the more generous, though mistaken,
impulses of mational honor and military glory. Marshal
Narvaez has chosen a poley and adhered to it. He was
brought into once party, it he said, through the desire of
the Overt to effect a family arrangement which the
late ministry was opposed to or was afraid to
sanction, but the main reason was, beyond a
doubt, that Spain was moving inevitably and hopelessly to financial remail in any well be imagined that
it does not take a little to fraghten Spanish politicians
in this respect. People who by nature and labit
are full of pride and poin tillio, and jealously susceptible
of their honor, and yet allow the nation's creditors to reville them year after year with five timest indifference,
must have a very vague sense of the sanctity of public
obligations. The Spanish government would never have
been alarmed at the prospect of not being after to public
obligations. The Spanish government would over have
been alarmed at the prospect of not being after to public
obligations. The Spanish government would over have
been alarmed at the prospect of not being after to public
obligations. The Spanish government would prover have
been alarmed to the public ending the many hor can contemplate a ruined creditors—much
less of reasquing the or offices. But there is a

Alfred Tennyson a Baronet.

IS THE AUTHOR OF ENOCH ARDEN A BARONET?

[From the London Athenseum, Jan. 16.]

Sir Alfred Tennyson, Baronet, is, we believe, the new style of our poet laureau. The Queen has tendered this choice honor to the great poet—an offering from the heart, not to be denied, not to be postponed—and the great poet has accepted her Majesty's gift in the spirit in which it was offered to his acceptance. Sir Alfred is the first laureate who has been actually created a baronet; for the same mark of royal favor, made to Southey through Sir Robert Peel, was declined on other grounds than those of either merit or ambition.

Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the poet laureate, upon whom her Majesty has graciously conferred a baronetry, is a son of the late Rev. George Tennyson, M. A. rector of Somerby, near Grantham, and a nephew of the late Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D Eyrocurt, who was for many years member for the metropolitan borough of Lambeth. He was burn in 1809, at his father's rectory house, and having been educated manify at home, proceeded to the University of tambridge, and entered at Trinity College; but he does not appear, from the published lists, to have taken either classical or mathematical honors. In 1829, when an undergraduate, he gained the Chancellor's medal for the best poem in heroic verse; and recited it in due course in the Senate house on Commencement day. At the commemoration of 1856 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D. C. L., and the Masaer and Feliows of his own college have conferred an honor on him by placing his bust in the vestibule or their library. It was in 1830 that Mr. Alfred Tennyson published his first volume, entitled "Poems Chiefy Lyried." This was 5 flowed by "Mort d'Arthur," "Locksley Hall," the "May Queen," the "Two Voices," and other poems; and upon the dash of Wordsworth, in 1891, the post of Poet Laureate was offered to him and accupied. Since that time he has published many works with which the public are familiar, among others "Enoch

others "Enoch Arden."

THE LAUREATE.

TO THE EMPIOR OF THE LOUDEN TIMES.

STA-I am in a position, having a letter from Mr.

Alfred Tennysön, to state that the report is wholly unfounded of his being about to be made a barnet. I am yours, traly,

THE EDITOR OF DEBRETT'S BARONETAGE AND PEERAGE.

No. 11 LUDGATE HELL, E. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

No. 11 Luddate Hall, E. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

Napoleon's Julius Cresar.

THE EMPEROR OF THE PIRINGH AND THE LIFE OF JULIUS CASSAR.

M. Henri Plon is busily engaged at the imperial printing office, superlatending the printing of the forth-oming "Life of Cassar." A magnificent edition of one thousand copies has been ordered to be git up for the purpose of presentation to crowned heads, foreign ambassadors, and therary or political celebrities. A popular edition, however, will appear about the middle of February. The Emperor, it is stated, has ordered the work to be translated into English, and has undertaken to revise the proofs himself.

There is a good deal of speculation in English literary circles as to the probable translator of the French Emperor, it is exact, it is staid that several eminent authors have gone from London to Paris toyapply for the permitselon, but that up to the pressure moment no appointment has been made. The day of publication for the first tourne is dixed for the 1871 of past month, and, as it is the Emperor's wish that it should appear simultaneously in French, German and English, there is not very much time left for the task. M. Frohner, Conservateur of the Library at the Louves, has done the German translation. Volume one will be despoted to the geographic and archaeologic description of Cassar's campaign in Gaul.

Sta.—In reference to the announcement made in the Translation, Volume one will be despoted to the geographic and archaeologic description of Cassar's campaign in Gaul.

CASSELL, PENTER & GALDIN, La Brille Salvage Yang, Luddats Hill, E. C., Jan. 17.

Art News from Parls.

Art News from Parts, onemnough's number of MR. Favron GREENOUGH'S BUST OF MR. BAYTON—SERIOUS
11LINESS OF WALLACE, THE COMPOSER.

(From Paris letter, Jan. 16)

1 pesterday visited the studie of Mr. Greenough, the

RICHMOND.

Interesting Orders from General

Emulation and Meritorious of Enlisted Men to be Re warded by Furloughs

evening, says quiet still continues along the lines, and only variation of the monotony being some occasional picket firing in front of the Ninth corps, near the Appo-

mattex. event attracting a large concourse of speciators. The name of the culprit was Newel W. Root, alias George E. Harris, First Connecticut heavy art liery, who was found guilty of deserting to the enemy.

The following orders have just been fieued from the

Headquarters:—

Headquarters:—

Headquarters, Army of the Potonac, Jan. 24, 1866.

To the end that a proper spirit of emulation may aroused among the enlisted men of this army, and meritorious conduct recognized and rewarded, furloughs will be granted to such men as by attention to duty, posiciency in drill, conduct on the march and in battle, and care of arms, horses and equipments; have proved the care of arms, horses and equipments; have proved the care of arms, horses and equipments; have proved the care of arms, horses and equipments; have proved the march and in battle, and care of arms, horses and equipments; have proved the march and it the excess and selection:—To each one though and if the excess is over five hundred, two for houghs, on selection made by the brigade command. Should the excess not reach five hundred, a furlough will be covarded representing such excess in the decient brigad so of the division, and if the total exces five hundred, one furlough will be selected by the division commander. Euch furloughs will be for twenty-for days, will state that they are for soldiery conduct uncommander. Euch furloughs will be for wenty-for days, will state that they are for soldiery conduct uncommander. Euch furloughs will be for wenty-for days, will state that they are for soldiery conduct uncommander. Euch furlough will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of this order, and will be forwarded on the provisions of the division of the decience of the decienc

E. F. Barrow, Acting Adjutant General.

The next order is as follows:—

It having been reported to the Major General commaning that the colors of the Twentieth Massachusetts Voluteers, recently lost in battle, were lost under circumstant that reflect no dishonor, the right to carry other color which this regiment was deprived by General Ord 37, September 23d 1864, from these headquarters, hereby restored.

By command of Major General MEADE.

E. F. Barrow, Acting Adjutant General.

PORTLAND, Jan 29, 1868.
The Moravian sailed at forty-five minutes past ten he night for Londonderry and Liverpoot.

McBrids. —On Sunday, January 29, of consumption of McBrids, a native of Colon, county Louis, I Thomas McBridg, a native of Colon, Colon, Ind.

Thomas McBridg, a native of Colon, Colon, Ind.

The friends and neighbors are respectfully invited attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Remond street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at to clock.

[For Other Dealls See Second Page.]

DR SCHENCE WILL BE AT HIS ROOMS NO.
Advice free. But for a thorough examination of the law with the

EESPIROMETER,
his charge will be three dollars. When thoroughly a united, one must expect to be told the true condition of the

his charge will be to too too the true condition of the anthred, one must expect to be too the true condition of the large.

Schenck's Fulmonic Syrap, Scaweed Tonic, and Mandra Pills, will cure even in the advanced stages. Consumption is to be advanced stages. Consumption is complaint and dyspepsis, which is generally tise for runner of consumption, are cared by the use of Scawe Tonic and Mandrake Pills.

Persons, as they enter Dr. Schenck's rooms, receive ticket giving them the number of their turn. Persons so a well as to be obliged to come in carriages will receive attention concerning to the pulmonic Syrup and Scaweed Tonic, \$1 to the last down; or two bettles of Syrandone of Tonic for \$3.75. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per be A supply of the modulence always kept for sale at the detor's rooms, \$2 fond street.

SKATING.-DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND THE GRAP Fancy Dress Carnival and Illumination, on Wednesd evening, February 1, at Sylvan Lake, foot of Seventh stre Hoboken. Admission 25 cents.

\$100 REWARD.—LOST, A POCKETBOOK CO taining S three one hundred dollar bills, al about one hundred dollars in twenties and small bills, and card ticket pass issued to Mrs. Colones Munday by Concinnatt and Louisville Mail steamers, signed by Captionalt and Mailack's theatre, on Saturdanghi, Jan. 25, 1805. Apply'to Mr., Joseph Hell, United Size District Attorney's Office, Chambers street,